

**BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Corinthian.**  
BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey-La Tour de Nesle.  
RAFFALLS-COMEDY OF ERRORS.  
BUTTON'S THEATRE, Chambers Street-The Serious Family-Wandering Minstrel-Is Irish Tutor.  
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-States Prisoner.  
THE SPOOKS TO CONQUER.  
AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway-Truth to O'Connell.  
BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-States Prisoner.  
WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics Hall-47 Broadway.  
BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 433 Broadway-Buckley's Ethiopian Opera House.  
EMPIRE HALL, 405 Broadway-Panorama of Europe and Africa.  
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New York, Tuesday, April 24, 1855.

Mails for Europe.

The Cunard mail steamship America, Captain Lang, will leave Boston, at noon on Wednesday, for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city at a quarter to two o'clock, this afternoon.

The Herald (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe:-

LONDON: John Hunter, No. 12 Exchange street, East. London: Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

PARIS: Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street. PARIS: Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street.

The contents of the European edition of the HERALD will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of publication.

The News.

The steamship Africa, which left Liverpool on the 14th instant, is now due at Halifax, with a week later European news. The St. Louis, from Havre for this port, is in her thirteenth day. Her arrival will not be anticipated by the Africa.

The Common Council transacted business yesterday. We publish the reply of Mr. Dillon, Corporation Counsel, to the resolution requesting his opinion whether the liquor law recently passed interferes with the charter rights of the city, and also whether the Excise Commissioners may continue to grant licenses to sell liquor. With regard to the first clause of the inquiry Mr. Dillon cites several legal decisions, showing that the power to grant licenses conferred by the Montgomery charter was wholly political, and that all grants of political power to municipal corporations are held at the will of the Legislature, who may abolish, abridge or modify them at their pleasure. The act of the Legislature is, therefore, not a violation of the charter. To the second clause of the inquiry Mr. Dillon answers, that no license can be granted or extended by the Mayor, Aldermen or Councilmen, after the let of May next. He is also of opinion that neither the Mayor nor Aldermen are empowered by the new law to hear and determine charges and punish offences arising under any of its provisions. But this opinion of the Corporation Counsel nullifies the Maine law for all practical purposes when it treats of imported liquors, of which he says: "I am of opinion that the police is not to be justified in attempting to enforce the penalties against imported liquors, or their sale, by whomsoever made." In the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Briggs made a report of the evidence taken before the committee on the subject of the nativity of the police. It was ordered to be printed. A motion was made to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the subject, but Alderman Tucker said important developments respecting the nativity of Chief Matell were expected by the next steamer from Europe, and the motion was therefore rejected. The resolution of the Councilman postponing the sale of the leases of Staten Island, Hellgate and Barclay street ferries until May 15, was ordered. The proceedings in the Board of Councilmen were unimportant. The lease of docks and slips were confirmed, and \$20,000 appropriated for dredging. Nothing particular was done at the Board of Supervisors. The payment of several small bills was ordered, and others were referred to the committee.

The liquor dealers, at their meeting last evening, discussed the propriety of denouncing in Tammany Hall the course of Mayor Wood in enforcing the excise laws, but finally resolved to let him alone.

Our telegraphic news this morning is interesting. The disturbances at Chicago growing out of the liquor question had subsided yesterday, the rioters being overawed by the presence of a large military force. Great excitement, however, still existed, and a renewal of the affray was apprehended. Incendiarism was busy at work, eight or ten buildings having been fired between Saturday and Monday. The American Theatre at New Orleans was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 13th inst., and one man perished in the flames. A horrible railroad accident occurred at Canandaigua yesterday afternoon. A locomotive ran over Mr. J. L. Hall, and completely severed his head from his body. Judge Phelps and another person were injured, the former so severely that his life was despaired of. Near Baltimore yesterday the engine, baggage and extra cars of a train, were precipitated into Gunpowder creek by a portion of a bridge breaking away. The engineer and fireman were injured, the former badly. Fortunately the coupling connecting the passenger cars gave way, and the inmates were thus preserved from destruction. The steamer William Knox, from Cincinnati for St. Louis, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, when near Flint Island. She had a full complement of passengers, mostly emigrants for Kansas, who were all rescued, it is hoped, by a steamer which went alongside the burning vessel. The Acadia (Mo.) High School was struck by lightning on the 17th inst., and four of the pupils burned to death. Mr. Hiss, the chief inquirer on the Nunnery Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, resigned his seat yesterday. It is regarded as doubtful whether Mr. Lumpkin, of Georgia, will accept the Judgeship of the Court of Claims.

St. George's anniversary was celebrated yesterday in this city. The members of the St. George's Society and English residents of the city had a reunion and grand banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel. Several interesting and eloquent speeches were made among others, by Sir Charles Grey, the Marquis de Montebello, Judge Canby, Mr. Mahony, &c. The evening was very pleasantly spent by the assembled guests, the only drawback to the general harmony being that there appeared to be a design on the part of the President, Mr. Young, to shut out the British Consul at Philadelphia-Mr. Mathewson-from responding to the appropriate toast; he, however, got an opportunity of delivering his speech at two o'clock on his return to the hotel.

Rev. Dr. Baird lectured again last evening, taking for his subject, "Switzerland, Holland, Sweden and Spain," and described the geographical position, national peculiarities, population, and the revenues of each country, in his usual pleasing style.

There was some speculative movement in cotton yesterday, and the sales reached about 5,000 bales, about 3,000 of which were said to have been in transit; the market closed firmer. Flour continued in good demand, at full prices. Corn was scarce and higher; white opened at \$1 10 and closed at \$1 12; Southern yellow and Northern round yellow were sold at \$1 14 and \$1 15. The news from Rio by the Mississippi produced a better inquiry for coffee, and the market closed firmer. Foreign lead was held at 24 advance on the strength

of the news; lead was also firmer, and more active. Pork was some easier for old mess. The freight of about 1,000 bales of cotton were engaged for Liverpool at 5 3/4, 3-16d. and 7-32d. for compressed and uncompressed.

Mayor Wood has issued instructions to the police force, directing that the prescribed uniform must be worn at all times and on all occasions, unless special leave is granted to appear in plain clothes. Policemen are forbidden to converse with their friends when on duty, or lounge against corner arcades, or other comfortable resting places, and are enjoined to cultivate a soldier-like deportment in every respect.

Van Pelt, under indictment as an accessory in the Stanwix Hall tragedy, was yesterday released from prison, bail in four thousand dollars having been entered for his appearance for trial.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Edward Allen, a lad of fifteen years of age, indicted for the murder of a man named Quito, by stabbing, entered a plea of manslaughter in the fourth degree, which was accepted. Moses Meyer, charged with arson in the first degree, in setting fire to a dwelling house in the night time, was tried and acquitted by the jury.

Our correspondent at Rio Janeiro, writing on the 23d of March, confirms the statement previously published, that the difficulties of the Brazilian government with Paraguay were likely to be amicably settled. The affairs of the Amazon Steam Navigation Company were progressing favorably. Prisms coffee had experienced a slight decline.

By the brig Toronto we have news from Bermuda to the 13th instant. The papers strongly advocate the establishing of a communication by steam between the West India Islands and New York. Leading members of the Court of Policy of British Guiana were willing to vote a large grant for the purpose of fitting out vessels, and the West Indian, (a Barbadoes paper,) supports the proposition very warmly.

At Antigua a lay vestry had suspended a Protestant clergyman for preaching dressed in his sacerdotal, which seems to be regarded as an overt act of Puseyism. They refused to rate his salary, and when forced to pay it, by a suit at law, they did so according to the old law, that is, by sixteen thousand pounds of sugar. The ministers of the Established Church are not so well spoken of as the ministers of the Moravian and Wesleyan churches, which were increasing in numbers.

The Legislature of St. Vincent has removed all government licenses on the sale of liquors, as a means of improving the revenue of the colony. Here is an excellent opening for the missionaries of the Temperance Alliance.

The American Know Nothings and the English Press-John Bull Waking Up.

The articles which we published yesterday from the leading editorial columns of the London Times and Chronicle, in reference to the great Know Nothing movement which has so mysteriously but effectively cleared the course of all the old party obstructions, to a new and comprehensive political revolution in the United States, are worthy of especial attention. The article from the Times is based upon the American platform of Council No. 12, of the Fifteenth ward of this city, and our accompanying editorial article, published in the HERALD of the 12th ult.; and for the commentary of the Chronicle upon the invective administration of Lord Palmerston, we are confessedly indebted to the same Know Nothing manifesto.

There is evidently, then, something in the policy and principles of this new American party proclamation from our Fifteenth ward, which strikes at the roots of the corruptions and failures, not only of the old parties, and the incompetent administration of this country, but of the old feudal and aristocratic institutions and parties and cabinets of the British Empire, and of all the old despotic and "half-feudal, half-constitutional" political systems of the entire continent of Europe.

Nor should we be greatly surprised were the British people to seize the hints thus thrown out by our London cotemporaries, and organize a great spontaneous Know Nothing movement in the British Islands, looking to nothing less than the most thorough going popular revolution. Nay, more, at this progressive and revolutionary epoch, when the spirit of change and reconstruction in republics, empires and kingdoms, seems to be epidemic and universal, it would scarcely be a matter of astonishment if such a movement in England, without bloodshed, were shortly to result in the final extinction of the feudal relics of the English government and English society, and in the prostration of its overshadowing and monopolizing aristocracy to the common level of the body of the people. And if such things be possible among the patient, plodding, and submissive people of England, surely we may count upon similar achievements, through these mysterious and potential Know Nothings, among the more inflammable revolutionary masses of the continent.

The demoralizations of our old political parties, and the corruptions and moral marasmus of this wretched Pierce administration, are destined to bring us from this Know Nothing reaction, in some shape or other, a wholesome and most comprehensive change. It is easy to perceive it. The leading journals of London give to this new movement its true meaning and its proper application in taking it home, and in measuring their own incompetent and old aristocratic political machinery by the same standard. Their reasoning is perfectly consistent and logical. Let them watch the progress of this new revolution in the United States and profit accordingly, and Young America may yet, within a brief space, effect more for the redemption of Old England from the shackles of feudalism and a bloated, superannuated aristocracy, than she has accomplished for herself through all her trials, struggles and revolutions of a thousand years.

This Know Nothing movement with us has not yet half developed its purposes and its power. In the Northern States, the native sentiment of hostility to these intrusive and accumulating foreign balances of power, so habitually and corruptly used by the old parties in our popular elections, will still continue to strengthen the Know Nothing ranks. In the South, on the other hand, they have discovered that the bulk of these European accretions to our Northern population is actively hostile to our Southern institution of slavery. Our Southern people are, therefore, in favor of a stringent naturalization law, which will arrest these constant foreign accessions to the anti-slavery parties and factions of the North, and correspondingly check the threatened ascendancy of the anti-slavery sentiment in the popular branch of Congress, and in the popular vote of the Union. Thus, while the junction of the Know Nothings, North and South, in the approaching Presidential election, is very doubtful, we have no doubt that in both sections they will establish their ascendancy over both the old parties in the elections of the current year. They may unite or divide in the general election of '56, but in any event, we anticipate a radical

and wholesome revolution from the reconstruction of political parties, and a new administration, out and out.

Our London cotemporaries appreciate the world-wide importance of this American Know Nothing movement. Its policy of revolutionizing American politics, political parties, and their corrupting affiliations, and the administration of the governments of the several States and of the Union, admit of a general application. We are taking the lead in commerce, in steam navigation, in all the elements of material progress, and why not hold our own in the progressive science of good government, as the living and leading example to England and the rest of mankind. Between the Russians at Sebastopol, and the Know Nothings of the United States, there is yet a hope for John Bull.

NET RESULTS OF THE LIQUOR LAW.-Immense exertions are being made by the Carson League and the other advocates of the Prohibitory Liquor law to prepare a star chamber machinery to carry it into effect. Neither money nor men will be wanting to enforce its most rigorous construction; and some of the more sanguine are confident that they will succeed in baffling the constitutional and legal objections which are likely to be raised by the liquor interest and the opponents of sumptuary laws generally.

In the meantime, it is quite clear from the published opinion of District Attorney Hall that the first effect of the law is to prevent the issuing of liquor licenses after the let of May. After that day, therefore, any one may sell liquor without let or hindrance. The public will have no guarantee against the erection of drinking booths at every corner, or the conversion of half the stores in the poorer wards of the city into dramshops, where the power of the police is likely to be pretty thoroughly tested. A pleasant prospect, truly, and one for which every one should be duly thankful to the prohibitionists and their newspaper organs in this city!

But this is only the first anomaly. From the opinion of the other great legal guide of the municipal authority, Robert J. Dillon, which will be found elsewhere, it would appear that the Prohibitory law cannot affect the sale of liquors grown or produced abroad. Mr. Dillon considers that the treaties in force between the United States and foreign wine and spirit producing countries are wholly inconsistent with a State law excluding or what is tantamount to excluding-forbidding the sale of foreign wines and liquors, and that therefore the latter, being unconstitutional, is null and void.

The Corporation Counsel is good authority: most men will adopt his view on a point of law without reasoning, and will acquiesce in the nullification of the Liquor law. But, whatever the public may think, he is clearly the guide of the municipal authorities, the Mayor and the police. When, therefore, he gives it as his deliberate opinion that the law cannot be construed so as to prevent the sale of foreign liquors or wines, the Mayor and police will of course abide by his decision, and decline to proceed against parties selling them. This exception will, indeed, nullify the whole law. As it is, most of our domestic liquors are sold as foreign: the fraud will be urged with double care, when a foreign title becomes so valuable a passport.

It may be a question whether under the 22d section of the act permission is not given to "the manufacturer of alcohol or of pure wine from grapes grown by him to keep or to sell such alcohol or wine." The restricting clause which follows appears rather to apply to the foreign liquors than to domestic produce. Obviously, from the words of the sentence, the manufacture of wine was contemplated; it was even judiciously advised that it be pure; why make it, if it cannot be sold?

Thus far, according to the highest legal authority, the act appears to make no change in the state of things. But it does make one change, and that is a most vital one. It takes away the power of granting licenses. After the 4th of July, as well as after the let of May, the best opinion is that no licenses can be granted, and that any one can sell liquor who chooses.

To sum up, therefore, the net result of this Prohibitory Liquor law, about which virtuous men have preached so long and so sorely, it amounts simply to this: before it passed, only certain persons selected and approved by competent authority, and responsible for their good behavior, were allowed to sell liquor: when it comes into force, every rascal will be free to sell any liquor to any one he pleases, without responsibility of any kind. The public have reason to be much obliged to Governor Clark, the Lieutenant Governor, and the two newspapers which have brought this about.

One word more. The obvious prospect is, that when, so to speak, the floodgates of rum are opened, and all restraint or licenses abolished, the city will present a spectacle of indescribable drunkenness, vice, and degradation. We call upon the people of New York to say this shall not be. The people of Canandaigua and Auburn have decided that this city cannot keep sober without a law to make it so. We call upon the men of New York to give them the lie, and to show them that when, through their folly, fanaticism and ignorance combined, this city was left without law and without restraint of any kind, it had sufficient self-control and self-respect to furnish a startling and conclusive argument against the necessity for a Prohibitory law.

ABOUT THE ACADEMY AND THE RECENT ROW.-Our amiable cotemporaries of the Tribune cannot appear to be very much in want of Brandreth's pills, or some medical agent of even a more powerful character. It seems they wanted to control the management of the Academy of Music, and to dictate what compositions, what operas, what oratorios should be performed at that establishment. Failing, however, that the management controlled and directed their own affairs, and considered themselves the best judges of their own business, the editorial corps of the Tribune fall out with them, and apply all sorts of bad epithets, not only to the managers and the audience, but particularly to our humble self, because we happened to think, with the managers, that they were the best judges of their own affairs, and ought to judge of them instead of an excitable little corps in a newspaper establishment.

For eight or ten years we have been endeavoring to teach the editorial corps of the Tribune to talk and write, and behave like gentlemen; but we are afraid we will have to give up the job in despair. "Liar," "scoundrel," "villain," nay, even "little villain," "foreign

ruffian," "spoof cat," "foullest villain!"-these are the savory and classic epithets which have run through the columns of the Tribune for ten years past, under its present management by the crew of philosophers cast out from Brook Farm and other social phalanxes, and congregated about that establishment. If the amiable and eloquent Governor Wise, of Virginia, had applied his classic epithets, "lousy," "Godless," "Christless," to our cotemporary of the Tribune, he would have hit the mark with a much closer aim than in the application he made of them to the quiet and gentlemanly Know Nothings of Virginia. Still we will not renounce all hope of mending, in some slight degree, at least, the manners of the "lousy, Godless, Christless" set of the Tribune.

Now, as they have taken so much to the rejection of that famous oratorio-"Stabat Mater"-we propose that it shall be represented by native American minstrels-black or white, as they may choose-at the Metropolitan Theatre; and we are ready to subscribe \$100, if the other lovers of original American composition will come forward and do the same, in order that this much injured and very amiable genius, Mr. Wm. H. Fry, may have a chance of being heard in a proper way before an American audience. In this proposition we are serious. We want to see no foreign artist-male or female, Italian, French, or German-pollute, by their contact, the purity of the native American composition contributed by Mr. Fry in this oratorio. We make this proposition in perfect good faith-and if \$100 is not enough we will make our contribution even \$200. We make it to our respected and amiable cotemporaries of the Tribune, and the only condition we annex to this generous offer is that they will hereafter try and use such proper language, that they may not expose themselves to the application of Gov. Wise's classic epithets-"the lousy, lazy, Godless, Christless" editors of New York.

COMMODORE M'CAULEY'S ORDERS.-WILL THERE BE WAR? They who imagine that Commodore M'Cauley has been sent to Cuba upon another Greytown expedition are very much mistaken. One of our Wall street cotemporaries, with the air of an outsider speaking by authority, says:-

The orders that have been given to Captain M'Cauley are of the most explicit and prudent character. He is not authorized to make any demands upon the Cuban government, nor to ask for any explanations with reference to the past; and even if he shall hear (not having himself witnessed the fact) that a vessel of the United States has been fired upon, his instructions do not allow him to repeat the affront, nor to take any notice of it whatsoever. It is his duty, however, to use due vigilance in watching the movements of the Cuban fleet, and, if possible, to prevent any outrage from occurring under his own immediate observation. A higher bounty than has ever been paid to our Navy has been offered to any vessel of the United States, and the Commodore is authorized to use as much force as may be necessary to enforce the law, and to prevent any outrage from occurring under his own immediate observation. A higher bounty than has ever been paid to our Navy has been offered to any vessel of the United States, and the Commodore is authorized to use as much force as may be necessary to enforce the law, and to prevent any outrage from occurring under his own immediate observation.

This confirms our views of these notable instructions. Is it likely that any Spanish vessel of war will fire into an American merchant-vessel with an American war steamer in sight? Very "prudent" instructions indeed. Under them, Mr. Pierce himself might have gone out in the San Jacinto without fear of any cause for fainting. Old Hickory would have ordered the Commodore to bring home the first Spanish cruiser that might fall in his way, so as to transfer all explanations from Cuba to Washington, and bring the whole imbroglio to a focus. "But Mr. Pierce's instructions are of the 'most prudent character.'" What a public blessing are these old grannies in time of war! What a virtue is bravery at Greytown and prudence at Havana! Don't be alarmed.

Musical Criticism in the West.

The New Orleans Daily Delta says that Madame Isadora Clark's "whole soul and existence is wrapped in the love of music." She arrived in that city from Cuba, but did not give any concert in Havana "for fear," according to another journal, "that existing political feelings might have a tendency to operate against her, she being a native of this blessed republic." The Daily Phoenix, alluding to her in a eulogistic metaphor to concert of Mrs. Clark's, was "not contented but delighted to listen to our Mocking Bird, (by which Mrs. Clark is evidently meant), and doubts not that she will create a furor equalled only by that of the Swedish Nightingale." The Commercial Bulletin declares, with some obscurity, that she ought to "enjoy publicly the highest artistic position." At Natchez the same view was taken by the Daily Courier, which, under the head of "The weather," rejoices that it is "pleasant, mild and bracing," because it will allow people to go to the concert. The Mississippi Free Trader declares that many pronounce Madame Isadora "superior to Jenny Lind;" he would doubtless have said more that would have been interesting to know, but that he turns away abruptly to pitch into a rival journalist. The people of Vicksburg, Miss., (according to the Whig) are ready to support Madame Isadora, more especially when the artist has given up her high sounding and unobtainable, "appears to have been much excited by Madame Isadora's concert. The critic of the Daily Appeal, at Memphis, (a good name, by the way,) when he heard her, "reminded himself of the words of the Bible, 'sounds emanated from any human.'" Having satisfied himself on this point, he goes on to say that tickets may be had at such and such a store, as per advertisement.

Obituary.

THE COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR ALBANY.

The Navy Department having officially given up this ship, and published the names of officers promoted, April 18, 1855, in consequence, forces on our minds the painful conclusion, that she has been lost at sea, and her crew and passengers have been long since scattered to the winds, without leaving a single one to recount their last words, and without the consolation of the presence of relatives to attend them in their last moments.

James Thompson Gerry, Commander of this ill-fated ship, was the youngest son of Elbridge Gerry, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 21, 1797. He entered Harvard College, August, 1815, and was graduated in 1819. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Society, and received a warrant as cadet at West Point, where he remained one year, and entered the navy as midshipman, December 20, 1820. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, April 22, 1826, and to the rank of Commander April 17, 1842.

Much of his naval life was passed at sea, and he was always ready at the call of his country, performing his duties scrupulously and faithfully, and ever proving himself an active, energetic, judicious and efficient officer. In personal appearance and in many traits of character, he bore a striking resemblance to his father, whose virtues he ever emulated. Like him also, he met his death when in the actual service of his country. His last words were, "I am glad to die for my country, and I leave it to the hands of God." He was a man of cultivated mind-who possessed, in a remarkable degree, the love of a large circle of friends; and was a woman of great firmness of character, and was ever ready to sacrifice his life for the service of his country. He was a member of the church, and a devout Christian. His malady was such that he has been in constant expectation of death for the last three years, and he was perfectly willing to meet his fate at any time, and he was a most exemplary one, and "None knew her but to love her."

DEATH OF MRS. ELEANOR A. ALLEN.

Died, at her residence, in Norfolk county, Va., on Friday last, 20th inst., after a long and painful indisposition, Mrs. ELEANOR A. ALLEN, the daughter of the late John Allen, was the youngest daughter of Capt. John Johnston, deceased, of Norfolk county, and wife of Capt. ELEANOR A. ALLEN, (formerly of the United States Army), who died on the 10th January last. Mrs. Allen was a lady of cultivated mind-who possessed, in a remarkable degree, the love of a large circle of friends; and was a woman of great firmness of character, and was ever ready to sacrifice her life for the service of her country. He was a member of the church, and a devout Christian. His malady was such that he has been in constant expectation of death for the last three years, and he was perfectly willing to meet his fate at any time, and he was a most exemplary one, and "None knew her but to love her."

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Halifax.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA-ARRIVAL OF A WAR STEAMER.

HALIFAX, April 23-1 P. M.

A steamship, supposed to be the Africa, now nine days out from Liverpool, has just been telegraphed of this port. Two O'CLOCK, P. M.

The steamer signalled here, which was thought to be the Africa, proves to be a steamship of war.

The Liquor Riots at Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 23, 1855.

No serious disturbance occurred yesterday or this morning.

The artillery and military have been posted in front of the Court House since Saturday afternoon.

Yesterday at 4 P. M. an immense crowd collected in Clark street, between Washington and South Water, but shortly afterwards dispersed.

The total number of arrests made are fifty-five.

The Irish have covered themselves with glory by keeping out of the affray.

More trouble is apprehended at the examination of the prisoners.

The German who was shot by the policeman received a ball through his back, but is still living.

A special military force, consisting of 500 citizens, with the State arms, has been organized.

NINE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The city is quiet. The military is still stationed in front of the court house, and considerable excitement exists yet.

Very little is required to draw out an immense crowd. Eight or ten fires have occurred in different parts of the city since Saturday. The license suits are progressing, and a multitude of belated rumors are afloat, but they will probably amount to nothing.

From Massachusetts.

THE NUNNERY DIFFICULTY IN THE LEGISLATURE-FORTHCOMING KNOW NOTHING MANIFESTO.

BOSTON, April 23, 1855.

Mr. Joseph Hiss, member from Boston, resigned his seat in the House of Representatives to-day, on account of the difficulties growing out of the nunnery investigation. His letter of resignation was referred to a committee.

The Know Nothings of this State are about to publish an explanation of the objects and aims of their organization. It is said to be a document of much ability, and has been fully endorsed by the orders of the present dominant party.

Distressing Railroad Casualties.

ONE MAN KILLED AND TWO OTHERS WOUNDED.

ROCHESTER, April 23, 1855.

As the locomotive was backing down the track in Canandaigua village this afternoon, it ran over and instantly killed J. L. Hall, Esq., a lawyer-averaging his head from his body. Judge Phelps and another person, standing on the track, were also seriously injured, the former so severely that his life is despaired of.

A PROVINCIAL ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

BALTIMORE, April 23, 1855.

The eleven o'clock train from this city met with a serious accident to-day. While crossing Gunpowder Creek, a part of the bridge gave way, and the engine, baggage and express cars ran into the river. The passenger cars would have followed suit, but the coupling breaking saved them. The engineer was badly injured, and the fireman slightly. Some twenty yards of the track was torn away. Much fright existed among the passengers, but none of them were injured. The trains coming this way were detained in consequence of the accident.

Steamboat Disaster on the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, April 23, 1855.

The steamer William Knox, from this place for St. Louis, was destroyed this morning by fire, near Flint Island, below Louisville. The morning was full of passengers for Kansas, but it is probable that no lives were lost, as a steamer came alongside at the time of the conflagration. We have no particulars.

Judge Lumpkin and the Court of Claims.

BALTIMORE, April 23, 1855.

Judge Lumpkin presided the session of the Georgia Supreme Court on Monday last. Savannah papers doubt his acceptance of the Judgeship in the Court of Claims.

Four Boys Killed by Lightning.

ALBANY, April 23, 1855.

At Arcadia, Madison county, Missouri, on the 17th instant, during a severe storm, the Arcadia High School was struck by lightning, and four boys, pupils, who were in the building, burned to death. One of the boys was the son of F. L. Ridgely, Esq., of St. Louis.

The Case of Arrison the Torpedo Man.

CINCINNATI, April 23, 1855.

The District Court to-day granted a writ of error in the case of Arrison, the torpedo man, and suspended sentence.

Destruction of the American Theatre at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19, 1855.

The American theatre was destroyed by fire last night, one man perishing in the flames.

Movements of Southern Steamships.

THE MARION AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, April 21, 1855.

The steamship Marion, Capt. Wm. Foster, arrived here at ten o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

THE FLORIDA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, April 21, 1855.

The steamship Florida arrived at her wharf here early this (Saturday) morning, after a passage of 66 hours from New York, with all on board well.

The Ohio River.

PITTSBURGH, April 23, 1855.

The water in the channel of the river at this point is ten feet deep, and is falling. The weather is warm and clear.

Weather pleasant.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1855.

The rates for money are quiet. Stocks are firm. Reading, 43 1/2; Morris Canal, 14 1/2; Long Island Railroad, 10 1/2; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43 1/2; Pennsylvania State Five, 85 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19, 1855.

Our cotton market has recovered from the previous decline of 1/2c, and the market to-day has been quite active, the sales reaching 10,000 bales. We quote the rate for middling at 9 1/2c. In sugar the prices are considerably higher, fair selling at